











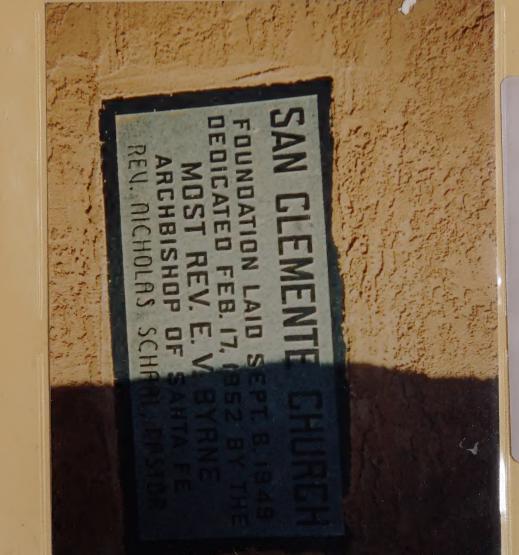




NEW MEXICO CHURCHES-MISC.







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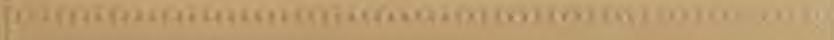


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Hwy 47 / Main Street (Valencia "Y"), Los Lucias
Catholic Church

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HARVEY HOUSE MUSEUM Belen, NM 87002 P.O. Box 166

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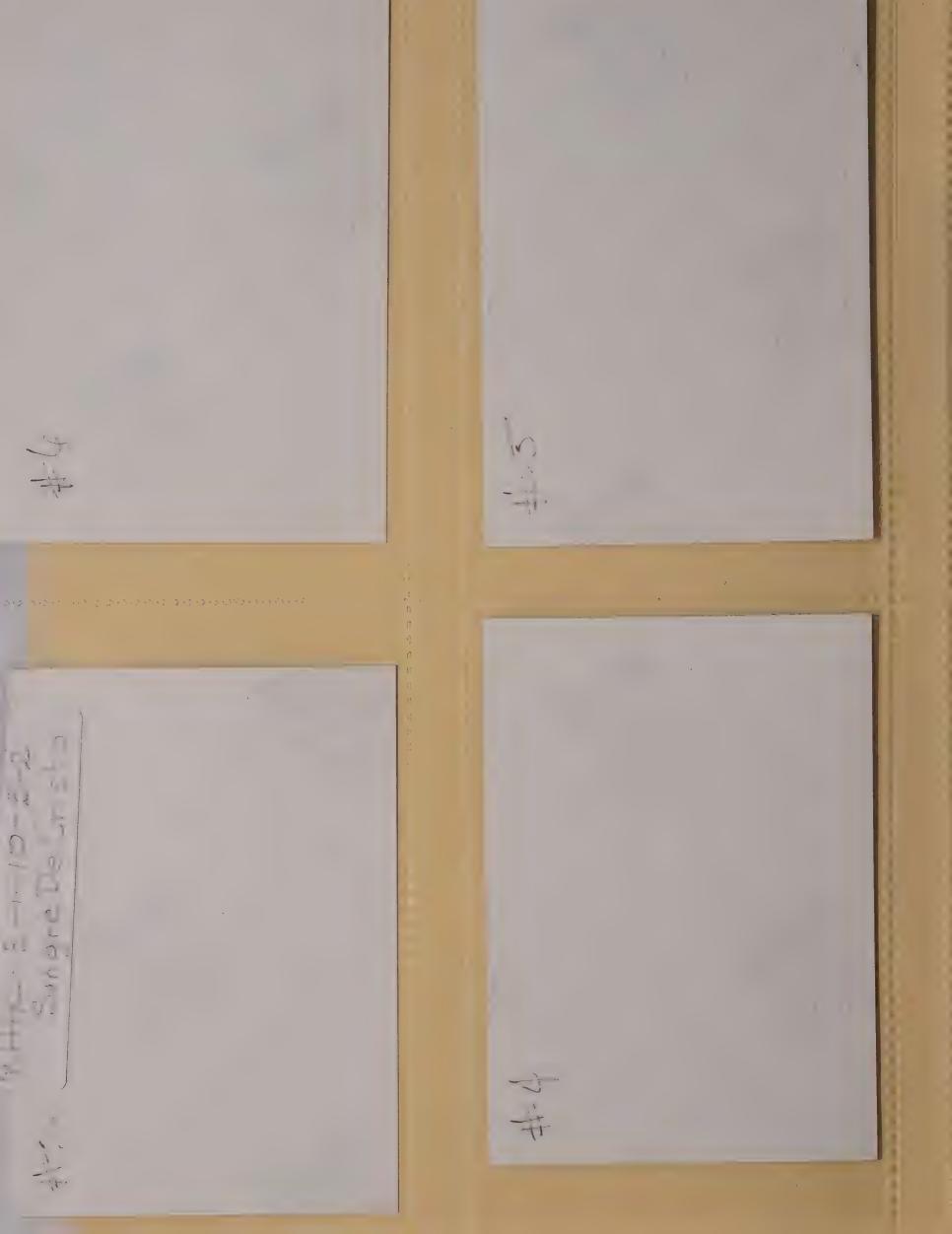




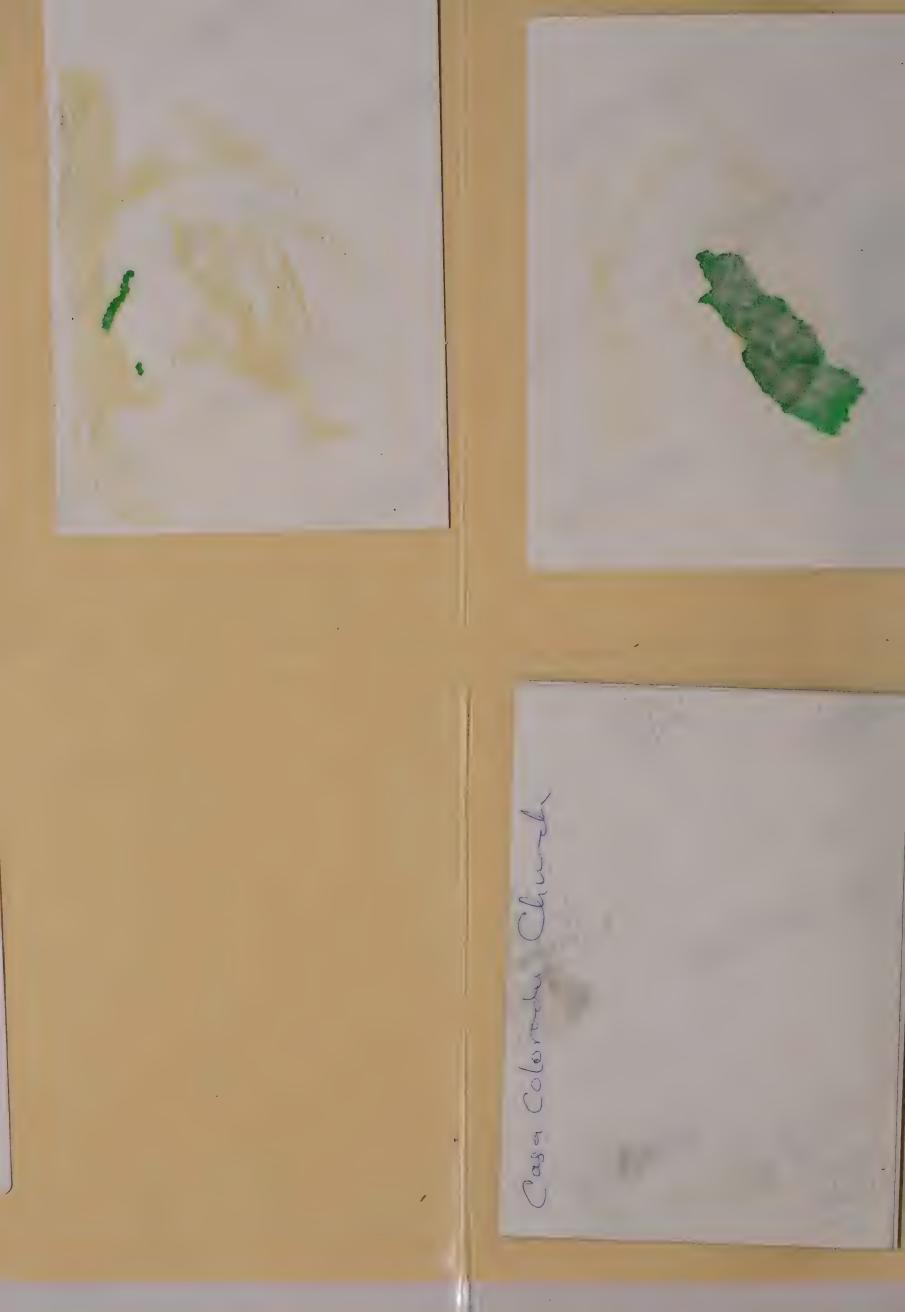




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Toma church.



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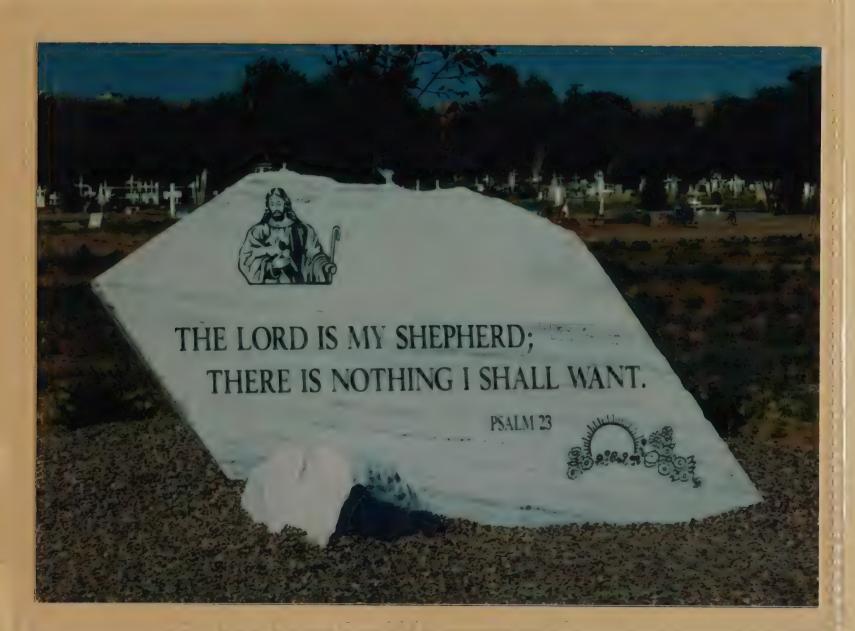
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Church Prelaat Memerical





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Itela Church
BHHC 3-1-10

St. VINCENT SE PAUL @.
PUNTA DE AQUA
1890 TOMBSTONES.

Spend Minder & Roy AME Church St. Philips Episcopal Church
Photo - Rov. A. N. Gaume # 336 1/1805 -4_{100 at -1-244 at -1-2</sup>} , . · · Photo M2102 Oh Cmil





Church - Luster.

SANTUARIO de CHIMAYO

became Hispanicized to Chimayó when colonists began to settle the area. Legend has it that a Bernardo Abeyta found a crucifix belonging to Nuestro Señor de Esquípulas, a crucifix associated with curing powers of springs and earth, By the time the Spanish arrived in the sixteenth century, the pueblo had been abandoned and the pool had dried. *Tsimayoh* buried miraculously near the ruins of the Tewa village.

An ancient Tewa pueblo was originally built on the site of this church in the thirteenth century. It was situated below Tsimayoh, Sacred Flat Topped Hill of the East. Pilgrimages were made by native peoples to this place to be cured by mud

from a nearby pool.

Sometime later a statue of Santo Niño de Atocha (the Christ Child), was found buried in the hole from which came the sacred earth. It is believed that nightly the Santo Niño leaves the chapel to help the needy, returning with worn shoes. To this day pilgrims bring gifts of new shoes to place before his statue. Word of the curative power of the Chimayó earth has In 1814, Spanish residents of the vicinity built a chapel over the site to house the source of the curative pink earth. spread throughout the world and today thousands of pilgrims flock to the shrine to be healed. This Santo Niño de Atocha cult began in Fresnillo, Mexico during the early 1600's and introduced to Spain during the 1920's.

window. An adjoining room contains religious offerings and cast-off crutches of the cured. As shown, pilgrims leave the shrine In this painting of the Sanctuario de Chimayó, the room housing the hole or sacred well is in the foreground below the rear rooms on Christmas day, having partaken of the sacred earth and leaving behind a gift of new shoes for the Santo Niño.



DJ 233 - 2.00

SANCTUARIO DE CHIMAYÓ, 1942

Gouache on matboard, 91/2 x 7 inches, 1999

The Albrecht Collection

DOUGLAS JOHNSON



Obsidian Mountain Box 9, Coyote, NM 87012

SAN MIGUEL de SOCCORO

villages provided food and water to the colonists after their long and perilous journey across the Jornada del on the site of today's Socorro since 1300 A.D. When the Spanish arrived at 1598, this pueblo and surrounding them. These Piros reestablished themselves in the El Paso-Juárez area where they remain today. pueblo revolt of 1680. The Spaniards fled south and unlike the rebellious northern tribes, the Piros fled with there in 1615. It did not last long because church and political oppression in the northern colonies caused the Muerto (Dead Man's Passage). Eager for converts, Franciscan missionaries established a church and mission Situated where the fertile floodplain of the Río Grande widened, the Piro pueblo of Pilabo had once stood

the colony took hold and in 1846 American soldiers invaded New Mexico and established Fort Craig nearby. one raid the Apaches fled upon seeing an apparition of St. Michael the Archangel above the church. Eventually Though the Apaches remained a constant threat, the original church was rebuilt in 1815. It is said that during The Apache tribe moved into the vicinity of Socorro and pillaged and burned the church and settlements.

an American boom town. As pictured here a territorial style veneer was created for the old church. By the midelegant mission revival style. times. Today, though the original 1615 adobe structure lies deep within, the newer façade is of a simple, yet duction of new building materials, the church changed its appearance according to the trends and styles of the 1890's the mines were exhausted and the town returned to its former agro-pastoral identity. With the intro-To the west lead, zinc, and silver were discovered and with the arrival of the railroad in 1880, Socorro became

DJ 241 - 2.00

CHRISTMAS DAY, SAN MIGUEL de SOCORRO, 1885

Gouache on matboard, 7 x 9 inches, 2002

The Albrecht Collection

DOUGLAS JOHNSON



Obsidian Mountain Box 9, Coyote, NM 87012

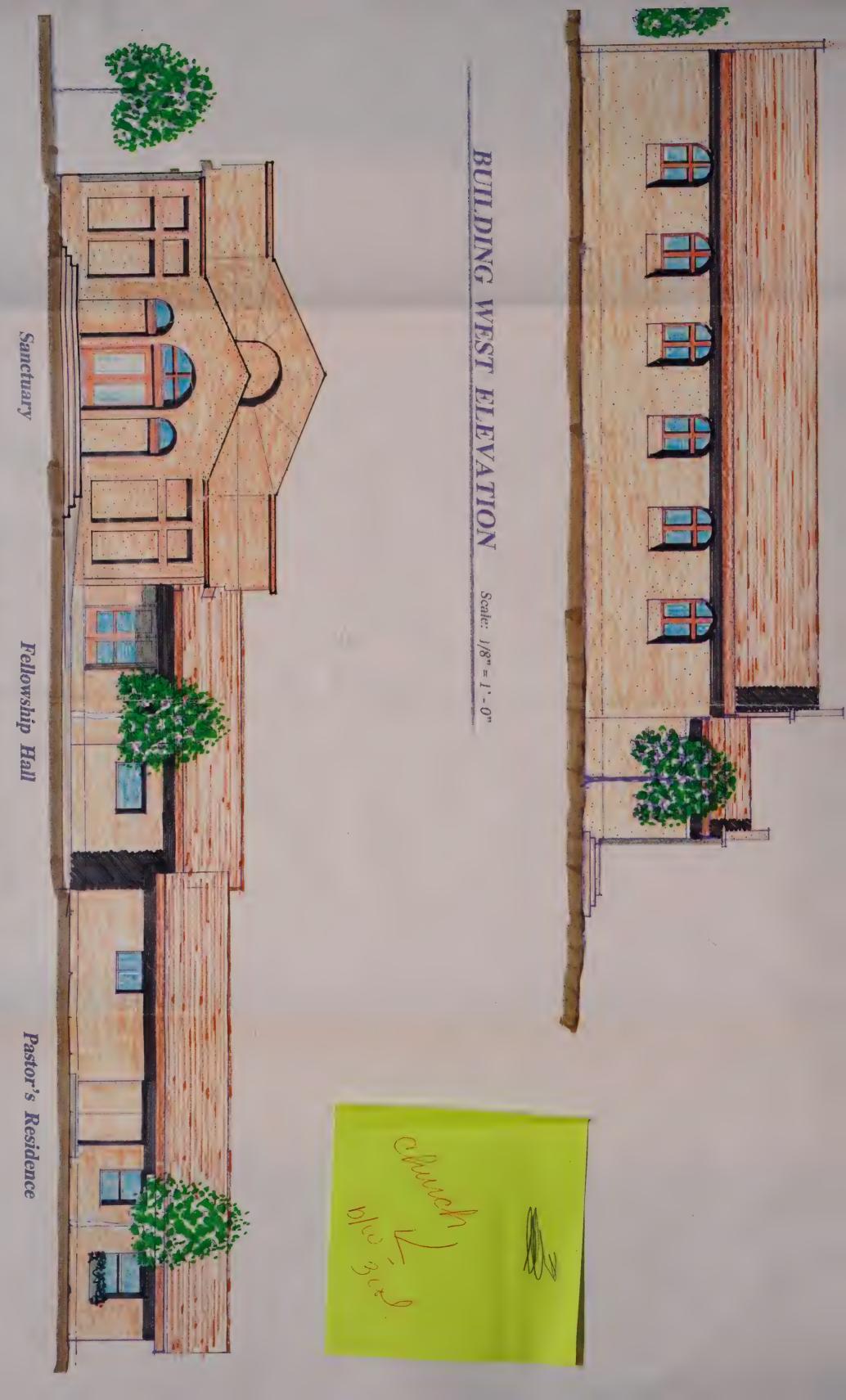


Print this item: Our Lady of Refuge



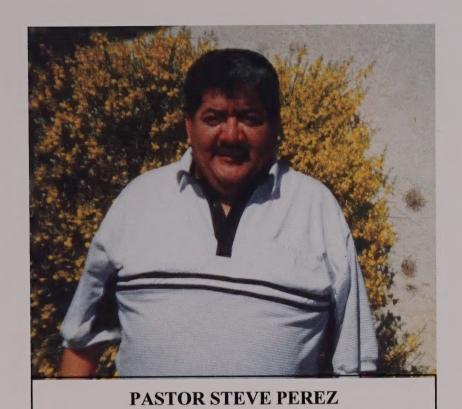
Center for Southwest Research, University Libraries, University of New Mexico

Private Chapel of J. Felipe Castillo Romens de Co.



BUILDING SOUTH ELEVATION

Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



'CHURCH ON THE MOVE'

PASTOR STEVE PEREZ
'CHURCH ON THE MOVE'

